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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:15:04 ON 19 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:15:17 ON 19 AUG 2008

E LIPOIC ACID+ALL/CT
E (LIPOIC ACID OR "A-LIPOIC ACID")
E UBIQUINONE
E LIPOIC ACID
E A-LIPOIC ACID
SET EXPAND CONTINUOUS PERM
E UBIQUINONE
E LIPOIC ACIDS
E LIPOIC ACID+ALL/CT
E DIHYDROLIPOIC ACID
E LIPOICACID OR "A-LIPOICACID" OR DIHYDROLIPOICACID
E DIHYDROLIPOICACID
E DIHYDROLIPOICACID OR LIPOICACID OR "ALPHA"-LIPOICACID

L1 10399 S E15
L2 4 S E53 OR E66
E LIPOIC ACID+ALL/CT
L3 4848 S (LIPOIC ACID OR "A-LIPOIC ACID") OR "1,2-DITHIOLANE-3-P
L4 31 S L1 (S) L3

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:942496 CAPLUS
TITLE: Ubiquinones for relief or prevention of xerostomia
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Ichiro; Fujii, Kenji; Hamada, Kazuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2008093793	A1	20080807	WO 2008-JP51550	20080131
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2007-22153 A 20070131
IT 50-81-7, vitamin C 56-12-2, γ -Aminobutyric acid 56-85-9,
L-Glutamine 70-18-8, Glutathione 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10 472-61-7,
Astaxanthin 502-65-8, Lycopene 584-85-0, Anserine 992-78-9, Reduced
Coenzyme Q10 1200-22-2, α -Lipoic acid
1406-18-4, Vitamin E 3081-61-6, Theanine 7782-49-2, Selenium
9001-05-2, Catalase 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9013-66-5,
Glutathione peroxidase 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 11103-57-4,

Vitamin A 12001-76-2, Vitamin B 50812-37-8, Glutathione s-transferase 72906-87-7, Ascorbic acid peroxidase
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral compns. containing ubiquinones and nutrients for relief or prevention of xerostomia)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:829292 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:155746
TITLE: Antioxidant for cosmetic, external application medicine, and food and drink
INVENTOR(S): Kojima, Naoki; Shiraishi, Yukihide; Hisamatsu, Fumiaki; Miyamoto, Arimasa; Kajita, Masashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokyo University of Science, Japan; Aputo K. K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2008156440	A	20080710	JP 2006-345643	20061222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-345643	20061222
AB The antioxidant consists of metal nanoparticle (1-20 nm average particle size) selected from Pt, Au, Ag, Cu, Pd, Fe, Ni, Ru, Os, and Ir; cyclodextrin; and vitamin and/or vitamin-like functional substance selected from ubiquinones, superoxide dismutase, vitamin C, bilirubin, glutathione peroxidase, peroxidase, catalase, linoleic acid, vitamin E, cysteine, uric acid, α -carotene, β -carotene, flavonoid, riboflavin, lycopene, lutein, acetyl cysteine, astaxanthin, and . alpha.-lipoic acid. The product is compatible with other types of antioxidant, and has high antioxidn. performance.				

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1453206 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:85125
TITLE: Liposomes containing stabilized adenosine for manufacture of antiaging cosmetics
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Jae Yong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea
SOURCE: Repub. Korea, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXFC
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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KR 737101	B1	20070706	KR 2006-15926	20060218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2006-15926	20060218
AB A cosmetic composition for inhibiting skin aging comprising a liposome containing adenosine having anti-aging effects and a manufacturing method thereof are provided to maintain adenosine activity without activity loss or deterioration for a long period by using liposome, so that stability and percutaneous absorbability of the adenosine are improved. The cosmetic composition for inhibiting skin aging comprises the liposome containing 0.01-5.0%				

of adenosine having anti-aging effects, 1.0-10.0% of lecithin, 0.1-2.0% of ceramide, 0.1-5.0% of antioxidant, 0.1-20.0% of grapefruit seed extract and 0.1-50.0% of emulsion stabilization adjuvant. The antioxidant is selected from tocopherol derivs. including tocopheryl acetate; ascorbic acid derivs. including ascorbic acid; ubiquinone; idebenone; . alpha.-lipoic acid; BHT; and grapefruit extract
The emulsion stabilization adjuvant is selected from propylene glycol, butylene glycol, glycerin, xylitol and natural polymer compound The liposome is prepared by passing a mixture containing purified water, lecithin, ceramide, antioxidant, grape fruit seed extract and adenosine through a high pressure homogenizer. The cosmetic composition is formulated as skin lotion, nutrition lotion, nutrition cream, massage cream or nutrition essence.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1386859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:16950
TITLE: Phospholipid- α -lipoic acid-antioxidant complexes and cosmetics and topical preparations containing them
INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Takeshi; Ohashi, Yukihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Fine Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 35pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007314427	A	20071206	JP 2006-142199	20060523
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-142199	20060523
IT Phospholipids, biological studies				
Sterols				
Ubiquinones				
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)				
(complexes; preparation of complexes of phospholipids, α - lipoic acid, antioxidants, and optional sterols for cosmetics and skin preps. by removing solvent from their organic solvent solution)				

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1356896 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:87629
TITLE: Anti-fatigue compositions containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid
INVENTOR(S): Kishida, Hideyuki; Kawabe, Taizou; Hosoe, Kazunori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006137441	A1	20061228	WO 2006-JP312415	20060621
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP,				

KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
 MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU,
 SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
 US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
 IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
 CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
 GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

EP 1897539 A1 20080312 EP 2006-767074 20060621

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
 IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2005-184463 A 20050624

WO 2006-JP312415 W 20060621

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

- TI Anti-fatigue compositions containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid
- IT Antioxidants
 Bread
 Fatigue, biological
 Health food
 Margarine
 Pharmaceutical capsules
 Pharmaceutical creams
 Pharmaceutical emulsions
 Pharmaceutical ointments
 Pharmaceutical powders
 Pharmaceutical tablets
 (anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
- IT Carotenes, biological studies
 Flavonoids
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones
 and lipoic acid)
- IT Beverages
 (health; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
- IT Phenols, biological studies
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (polyphenols, nonpolymeric, antioxidant; anti-fatigue compns. containing
 reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)
- IT Ubiquinones
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (reduced; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
- IT Pharmaceutical capsules
 (soft capsules; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones
 and lipoic acid)
- IT 303-98-0, Coenzyme Q10
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and
 lipoic acid)
- IT 992-78-9P, Reduced coenzyme Q10
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic
 use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)

IT 917360-04-4
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)

IT 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 502-65-8, Lycopene 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 9001-05-2, Catalase 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 12001-76-2, Vitamin B 23288-49-5, Probucol 50812-37-8, Glutathione-S-transferase 72906-87-7, Ascorbic acid peroxidase 72909-34-3, Pyrroloquinoline quinone 174882-69-0, Pycnogenol 620591-12-0, Flavangenol
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant; anti-fatigue compns. containing reduced ubiquinones and lipoic acid)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1107272 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:212322
 TITLE: Topical nutritional antioxidants
 AUTHOR(S): Burke, Karen E.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Mount Sinai Medical Center and Department of Medicine, Cabrini Medical Center, New York, NY, USA
 SOURCE: Cosmetic Science and Technology Series (2006), 30(Cosmetic Formulation of Skin Care Products), 377-402
 CODEN: CSTSEV; ISSN: 0887-6541
 PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 170 THERE ARE 170 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

IT Skin, disease
 (photoaging; α -lipoic acid and ubiquinone may retard as well as reverse intrinsic as well as photoaging)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:909010 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:291901
 TITLE: Foods containing antidiabetic agents and . alpha.-lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones
 INVENTOR(S): Takagaki, Kinya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Shinyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2006230225	A	20060907	JP 2005-46310	20050222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2005-46310 20050222

TI Foods containing antidiabetic agents and .alpha.-lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones

ST food antidiabetic antiobesity alpha lipoic acid ubiquinone; chlorogenic acid sweetpotato leaf ext lipoic acid antidiabetic

IT Antidiabetic agents
 Antiobesity agents
 Dietary fiber
 Health food
 Obesity
 (antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

IT Saponins
 Triterpenes
 Ubiquinones
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

IT Eriobotrya japonica
 Gymnema
 Ipomoea batatas
 Psidium guajava
 Terminalia
 (exts.; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

IT Tannins
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (hydrolyzates; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α -lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

IT Diabetes mellitus
 (non-insulin-dependent; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α -lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

IT 327-97-9D, Chlorogenic acid, derivs. 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 1200-22-2, α -Lipoic acid 4547-24-4, Corosolic acid
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α - lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

IT 9004-53-9, Dextrin
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (nondigestible; antidiabetic and antiobesity agents containing α -lipoic acid and/or ubiquinones for foods)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:679304 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:76718

TITLE: Method using ubiquinone and/or ubiquinol for treating and preventing male infertility

INVENTOR(S): Littarru, Gian Paolo; Balercia, Giancarlo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060154993	A1	20060713	US 2005-300996	20051215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-637420P	P 20041217
IT 57-00-1, Creatine	541-15-1, Carnitine	541-15-1D, Carnitine, derivs.		
7732-18-5, Water, biological studies	57828-26-9, Lipoic acid			
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (ubiquinone and/or ubiquinol for treating and preventing male infertility)				

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:383921 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:404406
TITLE: R-(+)- α -Lipoic acid compounds and combinations
for the prevention of diabetes
INVENTOR(S): Wessel, Klaus; Rundfeldt, Chris; Russ, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Viatris G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006042666	A1	20060427	WO 2005-EP10927	20051011
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20080095741	A1	20080424	US 2007-785579	20070418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2004-102004050948A	20041018
			WO 2005-EP10927	A1 20051011
REFERENCE COUNT:	5	THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

IT Interferons
Steroids, biological studies
Tocopherols
Ubiquinones
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(R-(+)- α -lipoic acid compds. and combinations for prevention of diabetes)

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:167404 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:211757

TITLE: Lipoic acid concentrate for reducing diets.
 INVENTOR(S): Behnam, Dariush
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aquanova German Solubilisate Technologies (AGT)
 G.m.b.H., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006018301	A1	20060223	WO 2005-EP8940	20050818
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM EP 1781119 A1 20070509 EP 2005-776037 20050818 R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU JP 2007513994 T 20070531 JP 2006-544471 20050818 CN 101001543 A 20070718 CN 2005-80025712 20050818 US 20060287384 A1 20061221 US 2006-572918 20060321 US 20070043106 A1 20070222 US 2006-392957 20060330 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004040178A 20040818 WO 2005-EP8940 W 20050818				

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The invention relates to an anhydrous concentrate consisting of ubiquinone
 Q10, a medium-chain triglyceride or triglyceride mixture, .alpha.-
 lipoic acid and/or the derivs. thereof, and at least one
 emulsifier authorized for food or medicaments and having an HLB value of
 between 9 and 19.

IT 124-07-2, Caprylic acid, biological studies 303-98-0, Ubiquinone
 Q10 334-48-5, Capric acid 462-20-4, Dihydrolipoic acid 1200-22-2,
 alpha-Lipoic acid 3884-47-7, Dihydrolipoamide 9005-64-5, Polysorbate
 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (lipoic acid concentrate for reducing diets)

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:149000 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:219302

TITLE: Composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic
 acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of
 augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that
 antagonize gluconeogenesis from non-glucose carbon
 based substrates for treatment of cancer

INVENTOR(S): Mazzio, Elizabeth Anne; Soliman, Karam F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 909,590, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20060035981	A1	20060216	US 2005-233279	20050920
US 20070248693	A1	20071025	US 2007-711883	20070227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-491841P	P 20030802
			US 2004-540525P	P 20040129
			US 2004-909590	B2 20040802
			US 2005-233279	A2 20050920

IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies
 50-44-2, Mercaptopurine 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-91-9, Floxuridine 51-21-8, Fluorouracil
 51-75-2, Mechlorethamine 52-24-4, Thiotepa 53-19-0, Mitotane
 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-22-7, Vincristine 58-85-5, Biotin 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-30-3, Folic Acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies
 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine
 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-83-4
 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 99-96-7, biological studies
 99-96-7D, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, polyprenol esters 117-39-5, Quercetin
 125-84-8, Aminoglutethimide 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 146-14-5, Flavin adenine dinucleotide 146-17-8, Flavin mononucleotide 147-94-4, Cytarabine 148-82-3, Melphalan 154-42-7, Thioguanine 154-93-8, Carmustine 156-39-8 299-75-2, Treosulfan 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 306-23-0 480-16-0, Morin 488-81-3, Ribitol 582-60-5, 5,6-Dimethylbenzimidazole 645-05-6, Hexamethylmelamine 671-16-9, Procarbazine 865-21-4, Vinblastine 989-51-5, Epigallocatechin gallate 1404-00-8, Mitomycin 1990-01-8, Glaucarubolone 2382-48-1, Ubichromenol 2535-20-8 2920-99-2 3778-73-2, Ifosfamide 4342-03-4, Dacarbazine 6703-77-1, Ubichromanol 7400-08-0 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 13010-47-4, Lomustine 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13909-09-6, Semustine 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 17528-72-2, Tetrahydrobiopterin 18378-89-7, Plicamycin 18883-66-4, Streptozocin 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21679-14-1, Fludarabine 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 29767-20-2, Teniposide 33069-62-4, Taxol 33419-42-0, Etoposide 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 53643-48-4, Vin-desine 53714-56-0, Leuprolide 53910-25-1, Pentostatin 56420-45-2, Epirubicin 57828-26-9, Lipoic acid 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 61825-94-3, Oxaliplatin 65271-80-9, Mitozantrone 71486-22-1, Vinorelbine 71491-01-5 95058-81-4, Gemcitabine 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 112887-68-0, Tomu-dex 114977-28-5, Taxotere 123123-32-0, Bullata-cin 123948-87-8, Topotecan

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (composition comprising mixture of ubiquinones, lactic acid dehydrogenase inhibitor, compound capable of augmenting oxidative phosphorylation and compound that antagonize gluconeogenesis for treatment of cancer)

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:120433 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:176952

TITLE: Whitening composition containing reduced coenzyme Q
 INVENTOR(S): Kitamura, Shiro; Ueda, Takahiro; Ueda, Yasuyoshi;
 Kishida, Hideyuki; Fujii, Kenji; Hosoe, Kazunori
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006013665	A1	20060209	WO 2005-JP8968	20050517
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
JP 2006070016	A	20060316	JP 2004-346032	20041130
EP 1790238	A1	20070530	EP 2005-744119	20050517
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 20070196349	A1	20070823	US 2007-653974	20070117
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-225051	A 20040802
			JP 2004-346032	A 20041130
			WO 2005-JP8968	W 20050517
REFERENCE COUNT:	16	THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		
IT	50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 97-59-6, Allantoin 108-46-3, Resorcin, biological studies 123-31-9, 1,4-Benzenediol, biological studies 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, glycosides 137-08-6, Calcium pantothenate 303-95-7, Ubiquinone 7 303-97-9, Ubiquinone 9 303-98-0 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 484-59-3, Ubiquinol 7 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4, Kojic acid 606-06-4, Ubiquinone 2 727-81-1, Ubiquinone 1 992-78-9, Reduced coenzyme Q10 1065-31-2, Ubiquinone 6 1173-76-8, Ubiquinone 3 1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 2216-51-5D, derivs. 2394-68-5, Ubiquinone 8 4370-61-0, Ubiquinone 5 4370-62-1, Ubiquinone 4 5677-54-3, Ubiquinol 9 5677-55-4, Ubiquinol 2 5677-58-7, Ubiquinol 6 9002-66-8, Placental hormone 11042-64-1, γ -Oryzanol 17162-29-7, Menthyl lactate 18979-61-8, Rucinol 24663-35-2, Ubiquinone 11 24663-36-3, Ubiquinone 12 52590-98-4, Ubiquinol 1 57828-26-9, Lipoic acid 69422-80-6, Ubiquinol 3 69422-81-7, Ubiquinol 4 72909-34-3, Pyrroloquinoline quinone 74075-00-6, Ubiquinol 8 74075-01-7, Ubiquinol 5 174882-69-0, Pycnogenol 475147-15-0 475147-16-1 620591-12-0, Flavangenol RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (skin-lightening cosmetics and foods containing ubiquinol and ubiquinones and antioxidants)			

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:439328 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:146923
 TITLE: Small-molecular defense troupe
 AUTHOR(S): Grune, Tilman; Schroeder, Peter; Siems, Werner
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Duesseldorf, Germany
 SOURCE: Pharmazeutische Zeitung (2005), 150(16), 32-34,36-37
 CODEN: PHZIAP; ISSN: 0031-7136
 PUBLISHER: Govi-Verlag Pharmazeutischer Verlag GmbH
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: German

AB A review on the protective roles played in cells and tissues by
 low-mol.-weight antioxidants such as uric acid, ubiquinones,
 lipoic acid, vitamins C and E, carotenoids, and phenolic
 compds.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:333712 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:475161
 TITLE: Low molecular weight antioxidants
 AUTHOR(S): Grune, Tilman; Schroeder, Peter; Biesalski, Hans K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Heinrich
 Heine University Duesseldorf, Duesseldorf, 40225,
 Germany
 SOURCE: Handbook of Environmental Chemistry (2005), Volume 2,
 Issue Pt. O, 77-90. Editor(s): Grune, Tilman.
 Springer: Berlin, Germany.
 CODEN: 45NZAP
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 64 THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

ST review ubiquinone uric lipoic acid vitamin C
 E antioxidant

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:965124 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:401018
 TITLE: A wound-cover material containing radical scavengers
 INVENTOR(S): Michalek, Jiri; Novak, Pavel; Straskraba, Ilja; Vacik,
 Jiri; Wirthova, Eva
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ustav Makromolekularni Chemie Akademie Ved Ceske
 Republiky, Czech Rep.; Wilens, Spol.S.R.O.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2004096367	A1	20041111	WO 2004-CZ22	20040422
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,			

ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,
SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
TD, TG

CZ 295826 B6 20051116 CZ 2003-1187 20030428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CZ 2003-1187 A 20030428
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A material for wound covering consists of a polymer carrier based on lightly crosslinked hydrophilic polymers or copolymers formed from one or more monomers, a crosslinker and a physiol. biol. active substance with radical scavenger properties. The monomers are selected from the group including 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, diethylene glycol methacrylate, triethylene glycol methacrylate, poly(ethylene glycol methacrylate), glycerol methacrylate, alkyl methacrylates, acrylic or methacrylic acid and its salts. The crosslinkers are diacrylate or dimethacrylate esters (preferably ethylene dimethacrylate, diethylene glycol dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate) in amts. up to 5 weight% in the polymerization mixture. A physiol. biol. active substance with radical scavenging properties is selected from the group of vitamins A, carotenoids, vitamins E, ubiquinones, flavonoids, nicotinamide, uric acid, bilirubin, lipoic acid, glutathione, and melatonin. For example, a mixture of 5.00 g 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 0.10 g ethylene dimethacrylate, 0.50 g benzoin Et ether, 4.83 g poly(ethylene glycol) 300 and 0.10 g retinol acetate was stirred and transferred into a polymerization device consisting of two parallel polypropylene plates separated with a spacer. The device was placed under a source of UV light for 30 min. The obtained film was swollen in distilled water and then in an emulsion containing 47.5% distilled water, 48% poly(ethylene glycol) 300, 4% tocopherol acetate and 0.5% surfactant Polysorbate 80. The film dimensions were adjusted, the film was sealed into an aluminum foil lined with polypropylene and sterilized with steam at 121° for 20 min.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:343628 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:421601
TITLE: Human mitochondrial thioredoxin reductase reduces cytochrome c and confers resistance to complex III inhibition
AUTHOR(S): Nalvarte, Ivan; Damdimopoulos, Anastasios E.; Spyrou, Giannis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Biotechnology, Department of Biosciences at Novum, Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge, SE-141 57, Swed.
SOURCE: Free Radical Biology & Medicine (2004), 36(10), 1270-1278
CODEN: FRBMEH; ISSN: 0891-5849
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The ubiquitously expressed mammalian thioredoxin reductases are selenoproteins that together with NADPH regenerate active reduced thioredoxins and are involved in diverse actions mediated by redox control. Two main forms of mammalian thioredoxin reductases have been isolated, one cytosolic (TrxR1) and one present in mitochondria (TrxR2). Although the principal target for TrxRs is thioredoxin, the cytosolic form can regenerate several important antioxidants such as ascorbic acid, lipoic acid, and ubiquinone. In this study we demonstrate that cytochrome c is a substrate for both TrxR1 and TrxR2. In

addition, cells overexpressing TrxR2 are more resistant to impairment of complex III in the mitochondrial respiratory chain upon both antimycin A and myxothiazol treatments, suggesting a complex III bypassing function of TrxR2. Furthermore, we show that cytochrome c is reduced by TrxR2 in vitro, not only by using NADPH as an electron donor but also by using NADH, pointing at TrxR2 as an important redox protein on complex III impairment. These findings may be valuable in understanding respiratory disorders in mitochondrial diseases.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:144851 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:374351

TITLE: The role of antioxidant micronutrients in the prevention of diabetic complications

AUTHOR(S): Bonnefont-Rousselot, Dominique

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Biochimie Metabolique et Clinique (EA 3617), Faculte de Pharmacie, Paris, Fr.

SOURCE: Treatments in Endocrinology (2004), 3(1), 41-52

CODEN: TERNAN; ISSN: 1175-6349

PUBLISHER: Adis International Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 171 THERE ARE 171 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Diabetes mellitus is associated with an increased production of reactive oxygen species and a reduction in antioxidant defenses. This leads to oxidative stress, which is partly responsible for diabetic complications. Tight glycemic control is the most effective way of preventing or decreasing these complications. Nevertheless, antioxidant micronutrients can be proposed as adjunctive therapy in patients with diabetes. Indeed, some minerals and vitamins are able to indirectly participate in the reduction of oxidative stress in diabetic patients by improving glycemic control and/or are able to exert antioxidant activity. This article reviews the use of minerals (vanadium, chromium, magnesium, zinc, selenium, copper) and vitamins or cofactors (tocopherol [vitamin E], ascorbic acid [vitamin C], ubidecarenone [ubiquinone; coenzyme Q], nicotinamide, riboflavin, thioctic acid [lipoic acid], flavonoids) in diabetes, with a particular focus on the prevention of diabetic complications. Results show that dietary supplementation with micronutrients may be a complement to classical therapies for preventing and treating diabetic complications. Supplementation is expected to be more effective when a deficiency in these micronutrients exists. Nevertheless, many clin. studies have reported beneficial effects in individuals without deficiencies, although several of these studies were short term and had small sample sizes. However, a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial showed that thioctic acid at an oral dosage of 800 mg/day for 4 mo significantly improved cardiac autonomic neuropathy in type 2 diabetic patients. Above all, individuals with diabetes should be educated about the importance of consuming adequate amts. of vitamins and minerals from natural food sources, within the constraints of recommended sugar and carbohydrate intake.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:36653 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:81888

TITLE: Cosmetic or dermatological preparations containing α -lipoic acid and stabilizers

INVENTOR(S): Buerger, Anette; Raschke, Thomas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf AG, Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 23 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10229995	A1	20040115	DE 2002-10229995	20020703
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10229995	20020703
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. compns. that contain α -lipoic acid; the compns. have a pH value of 7.1-8.5 and contain antioxidants, light protecting substances and other ingredients. Thus an O/W cream included (weight/weight%): glyceryl stearate 2; myristyl myristate 1; stearyl alc. 2; cetyl alc. 1; hydrogenated coco fatty glycerides 2; butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate 2; ethylhexyl coco fatty acid ester 3; vaseline 2; cyclomethicone 4; dicaprylyl ether 1; octocrylene 5; bis-ethylhexyl oxyphenol methoxyphenyl triazine 1; Ubiquinone (Q10) 0.05; .alpha.-lipoic acid 0.1; iminodisuccinate sodium salt 0.1; phenoxyethanol 0.3; paraben 0.6; diazolidinyl urea 0.25; Xanthan gum 0.1; carbomer 0.05; glycerin 10; butylene glycol 2, dyes 0.05; perfume q.s.; sodium hydroxide to pH 7.2-7.8 q.s.; water to 100.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:268218 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:116293
 TITLE: Enhanced production of benzoylformate reductase in *Enterococcus faecalis* under oxidative stress established by natural electron carriers
 AUTHOR(S): Baik, Sang-Ho; Cho, Pan-Ki; Kim, Mee-Hae; Yun, Sei-Eok
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Marine Biotechnology Institute, Kamaishi City, Iwate, 026-0001, Japan
 SOURCE: Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology (2003), 13(1), 104-109
 CODEN: JOMBES; ISSN: 1017-7825
 PUBLISHER: Korean Society for Microbiology and Biotechnology
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Enhancement of the production of benzoylformate reductase (BFR) was attempted under oxidative stress established by natural electron carriers. .
 alpha.-Lipoic acid (LA), FAD, and ubiquinone (UQ) did not inhibit growth of *E. faecalis* when their concns. were as high as 10 μ M, while H₂O₂ and Me viologen (MV²⁺) inhibited the bacterial growth. BFR activity in the bacterial extract had increased rapidly after 1 h of cultivation after the addition of 4 μ M of natural electron carriers, and the activity was maintained during further cultivation. BFR activity of the cells treated with the natural electron carriers was 40% higher than that of the control. In the presence of 4 μ M H₂O₂ and MV²⁺, BFR activity increased, reaching the highest activity at about 5 h cultivation, and then decreased with further cultivation. It seems that natural electron carriers not only stimulate the induction of BFR, but also stabilize the enzyme. BFR was hardly affected by LA, FAD, and UQ, while H₂O₂ and MV²⁻ inactivated the crude enzyme. The decrease of BFR activity in the presence of H₂O₂ and MV²⁺ might be ascribed to inactivation of the enzyme by the oxidants.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:223482 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:4417
TITLE: What's the news about cholesterol?
AUTHOR(S): Passi, S.; Dmitrieva, A.; Stancato, A.; Cocchi, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: IDI (IRCCS), Direttore del "Centro di Invecchiamento Cellulare", IDI (IRCCS), Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Progress in Nutrition (2002), 4(2), 85-98
CODEN: PNRUAT; ISSN: 1129-8723
PUBLISHER: Casa Editrice Mattioli
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Free cholesterol (CH) is not easily peroxidizable in vitro following non critical oxidative attacks, including autoxidn. up to 9 days, Fenton reaction up to 30 min, UV irradiation up to 10.5 J/cm2 dose. It becomes peroxidated under very drastic oxidant conditions (>20 J/cm2 UV dose or >40 min of Fenton reaction, with generation of cholesterol oxides, such as epoxides, cholest-5-ene diols, cholest-5-ene dione etc.). These conditions are inadmissible for living mammalian cells, in which it is associated with a multitude of other biomols., in particular antioxidants and FUFA, that are oxidized more easily and preferably in comparison with cholesterol, and therefore are able to protect it against oxidative insults. CH is the main sterol present in human tissues, while in plasma or serum cholesteryl esters represent 80-85% of total cholesterol. In plasma of normal individuals, 65-80% of fatty acid moieties of cholesteryl esters are constituted by n-6 PUFA, in particular C18:2 and C20:4. These polyunsatd. esters, contrary to free cholesterol, are easily impaired by oxidative expts., but the degradation concerns exclusively PUFA moieties of the mols. Since the higher the number of double bonds in a PUFA, the more susceptible to peroxidn. it becomes, arachidonic acid undergoes a significantly more rapid and massive decomposition than linoleic acid, while stearic acid results unaffected. Our criticism towards the easy CH oxidation does not exclude absolute that lipoperoxidn. plays a primary role in the onset and development of CVD, even if it is likely that peroxidized PUFA and their degradation byproducts, as well as oxidized proteins might be preferentially involved in comparison with oxysterols. During the course of evolution several antioxidant mols., occurring at different locations within the cell, have developed to protect living systems against reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and other radicals, and to prevent uncontrolled oxidative processes. These protective compds. enter into the food chain as dietary vitamins E, C and A, ubiquinone, β -carotene, flavonoids, . alpha.-lipoic acid, butylated hydroxytoluene, and other synthetic antioxidants added during processing; these compds. can protect foods, and in particular lipids, from oxidation

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:537892 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:108684
TITLE: Antioxidant strategies for Alzheimer's disease
AUTHOR(S): Grundman, Michael; Delaney, Patrick
CORPORATE SOURCE: Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study, University of California, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Nutrition Society (2002), 61(2), 191-202
CODEN: PNUSA4; ISSN: 0029-6651
PUBLISHER: CABI Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 146 THERE ARE 146 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

AB A review. Oxidative damage is present within the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD), and is observed within every class of biomol., including nucleic acids, proteins, lipids and carbohydrates. Oxidative injury may develop secondary to excessive oxidative stress resulting from β -amyloid-induced free radicals, mitochondrial abnormalities, inadequate energy supply, inflammation or altered antioxidant defences. Treatment with antioxidants is a promising approach for slowing disease progression to the extent that oxidative damage may be responsible for the cognitive and functional decline observed in AD. Although not a uniformly consistent observation, a number of epidemiol. studies have found a link between antioxidant intake and a reduced incidence of dementia, AD and cognitive decline in elderly populations. In AD clin. trials mols. with antioxidant properties such as vitamin E and Ginkgo biloba extract have shown modest benefit. A clin. trial with vitamin E is currently ongoing to determine if it can delay progression to AD in individuals with mild cognitive impairment. Combinations of antioxidants might be of even greater potential benefit for AD, especially if the agents worked in different cellular compartments or had complementary activity (e.g. vitamins E, C and ubiquinone). Naturally-occurring compds. with antioxidant capacity are available and widely marketed (e.g. vitamin C, ubiquinone, lipoic acid, β -carotene, creatine, melatonin, curcumin) and synthetic compds. are under development by industry. Nevertheless, the clin. value of these agents for AD prevention and treatment is ambiguous, and will remain so until properly designed human trials have been performed.

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:251647 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:19512
TITLE: Phytonutrient market share
AUTHOR(S): Ibbotson, Anna
CORPORATE SOURCE: Frost and Sullivan, Oxford, UK
SOURCE: Chemistry & Industry (London, United Kingdom) (2002),
(6), 21-22
CODEN: CHINAG; ISSN: 0009-3068
PUBLISHER: Society of Chemical Industry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Phytonutrients are plant exts. thought to have health-promoting properties. Traditionally used as food additives, growth in the phytonutrients market is currently being driven by the increasing number and types of functional foods. The five main phytonutrients, also known as phytochem. groups, are vitamin E, carotenoids, flavonoids, isoflavones, and phytosterols. These are credited with antioxidant, vascular protective, anti-cancer and anti-cholesterol properties. Thiols, indoles, isoprenoids, lipoic acid, ubiquinone and limonoids are also emerging in the phytonutrient market.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:111692 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:401043
TITLE: High-competition sport and oxidative damage. Role of antioxidant nutrients
AUTHOR(S): Ribes, J. Vina
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Fisiologia, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Valencia, Spain
SOURCE: Nutricion Clinica y Dietetica Hospitalaria (2001),

21(5), 20-31
CODEN: NUTCDF; ISSN: 0211-6057

PUBLISHER: Alpe Editores, S.A.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Spanish
REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. The topics include chemical definition of free radicals (superoxide, hydroxyl, singlet oxygen, peroxy, H₂O₂, nitric oxide), biol. processes of their formation, toxicity of free radicals, production of oxygen free radicals during exercise, protection from reactive oxygen species by dietary antioxidants, principal antioxidant nutrients (vitamins C and E, carotenoids, flavonoids, lipoic acid, ubiquinones, allopurinol), and prevention of exercise-related oxidative damage by dietary antioxidant supplementation.

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:866492 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:16034
TITLE: Reactive oxygen species, antioxidants, and the mammalian thioredoxin system
AUTHOR(S): Nordberg, Jonas; Arner, Elias S. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Biochemistry and Biophysics, Karolinska Institute, Medical Nobel Institute for Biochemistry, Stockholm, Swed.
SOURCE: Free Radical Biology & Medicine (2001), 31(11), 1287-1312
CODEN: FRBMEH; ISSN: 0891-5849
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 299 THERE ARE 299 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR

THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB A review. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are known mediators of intracellular signaling cascades. Excessive production of ROS may, however, lead to oxidative stress, loss of cell function, and ultimately apoptosis or necrosis. A balance between oxidant and antioxidant intracellular systems is hence vital for cell function, regulation, and adaptation to diverse growth conditions. Thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) in conjunction with thioredoxin (Trx) is a ubiquitous oxidoreductase system with antioxidant and redox regulatory roles. In mammals, extracellular forms of Trx also have cytokine-like effects. Mammalian TrxR has a highly reactive active site selenocysteine residue resulting in a profound reductive capacity, reducing several substrates in addition to Trx. Due to the reactivity of TrxR, the enzyme is inhibited by many clin. used electrophilic compds. including nitrosoureas, aurothioglucose, platinum compds., and retinoic acid derivs. The properties of TrxR in combination with the functions of Trx position this system at the core of cellular thiol redox control and antioxidant defense. In this review, the authors focus on the reactions of the Trx system with ROS mols. and different cellular antioxidant enzymes. The authors summarize the TrxR-catalyzed regeneration of several antioxidant compds., including ascorbic acid (vitamin C), selenium-containing substances, lipoic acid, and ubiquinone (Q10). The general cellular effects of TrxR inhibition are also discussed. Dinitrohalobenzenes constitute a unique class of immunostimulatory TrxR inhibitors and the authors consider the immunomodulatory effects of dinitrohalobenzene compds. in view of their reactions with the Trx system.

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798047 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:339277
 TITLE: Lipoic acid-containing pharmaceutical compositions for treatment, prevention or inhibition of central nervous system injuries and diseases
 INVENTOR(S): Meyerhoff, James L.; Yoorick, Debra L.; Koenig, Michael L.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Army Medical Research and Material Command, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001080851	A1	20011101	WO 2001-US13043	20010420
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001053767	A5	20011107	AU 2001-53767	20010420
US 6469049	B2	20021022	US 2001-839905	20010420
US 20020177558	A1	20021128		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-198958P	P 20000421
			WO 2001-US13043	W 20010420
REFERENCE COUNT:	1	THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

IT Ubiquinones
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (lipoic acid-containing pharmaceutical compns. for treatment, prevention or inhibition of central nervous system injuries and diseases)

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:504951 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:5244
 TITLE: Effects of age and dietary antioxidants on cerebral electron transport chain activity
 AUTHOR(S): Sharman, Edward H.; Bondy, Stephen C.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Community and Environmental Medicine, Center for Occupational and Environmental Health, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, 92697-1825, USA
 SOURCE: Neurobiology of Aging (2001), 22(4), 629-634
 CODEN: NEAGDO; ISSN: 0197-4580
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 AB Aging is a pleiotropic process involving genetic and environmental

factors. Dietary constituents may also affect senescence. Adult 3-mo-old male mice were fed diets supplemented with ubiquinone (coenzyme Q10), .alpha.-lipoic acid, melatonin, or α -tocopherol for 6 mo to determine if antioxidants may reverse or inhibit the progression of certain age-associated changes in cerebral mitochondrial electron transport chain (ETS) enzyme activities. The control mice were fed a basal diet for the same 6-mo period. The activity of cytochrome c oxidase (Complex IV) increased with age, but melatonin restored the activity to levels seen in 3-mo-old animals. The activity of succinate dehydrogenase (Complex II) showed no age-related changes. This enzyme complex activity was elevated in animals fed coenzyme Q10, α -lipoic acid, and α -tocopherol above the values obtained with the basal diet. NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (Complex I) and ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase (Complex III) activities were unchanged.

IT 9001-16-5, Cytochrome c oxidase 9002-02-2, Succinate dehydrogenase 9027-03-6, Ubiquinol:ferricytochrome-c oxidoreductase 9028-04-0, NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (dietary antioxidants (coenzyme Q10, α -lipoic acid, melatonin, α -tocopherol) and aging effects on enzyme activities of brain electron transport chain in mice)

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:48987 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285517

TITLE: Activity of alpha-lipoic acid in the protection against oxidative stress in skin

AUTHOR(S): Podda, Maurizio; Zollner, Thomas M.; Grundmann-Kollmann, Marcella; Thiele, Jens J.; Packer, Lester; Kaufmann, Roland

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, J. W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

SOURCE: Current Problems in Dermatology (2001), 29(Oxidants and Antioxidants in Cutaneous Biology), 43-51
 CODEN: APDEBX; ISSN: 0070-2064

PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The activity of alpha-lipoic acid in protection against oxidative stress in skin was studied. It was initially shown that α -lipoic acid was converted to dihydrolipoic acid by normal human keratinocytes (NHK) and murine skin. Next, it was demonstrated that .alpha.-lipoic acid led to a dose-dependent protection against the decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in NHKs treated with UVA light. Finally, it was shown that α -lipoic acid inhibits the activation of the redox-sensitive transcription factor NF- κ B. In conclusion, it is suggested that α -lipoic acid could be a good candidate antioxidant for the protection of skin against oxidative damage.

IT Ubiquinones

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)

(reduced; α -lipoic acid causes dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

IT Antioxidants

(α -lipoic acid as; α -lipoic acid causes dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

IT Oxidative stress, biological
UV A radiation

(α -lipoic acid causes dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

IT Tocopherols
Ubiquinones

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)

(α -lipoic acid causes dose-dependent protection against decrease in lipid-soluble antioxidants (ubiquinol/ubiquinone and tocopherol) in normal human keratinocytes treated with UVA light)

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:293921 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:305368

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:60437a,60440a

TITLE: Evaluation of the antioxidant capacity of ubiquinol and dihydrolipoic acid

AUTHOR(S): Nohl, Hans; Gille, L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute Pharmacology Toxicology, Veterinary
University Vienna, Vienna, A-1210, Austria

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, C: Biosciences
(1998), 53(3/4), 250-253
CODEN: ZNCBDA; ISSN: 0341-0382

PUBLISHER: Verlag der Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Ubiquinone and α -lipoic acid

are natural constituents which are involved in mitochondrial energy metabolism. Their bioenergetic activities require redox-cycling. In the case of α -lipoic acid redox-cycling leads to dihydrolipoic acid which occurs in multienzyme complexes involved in the citric acid cycle while UQ recycles through semi- and divalently reduced ubiquinones in the respiratory chain. The validity was proved of the concept about the antioxidant function of these natural compds. in their reduced form. Ubiquinol interfered with lipid peroxidn. of liposomal membranes being itself degraded by 2 consecutive oxidation steps. Dihydrolipoic acid was found to totally recycle ubiquinone to the antioxidant active divalently reduced form. In contrast to the antioxidative derived reaction products of ubiquinols which in turn promoted lipid peroxidn., the antioxidant derived reaction product of dihydrolipoic acid was the unreactive two electron oxidation product α -lipoic acid. Thus, the existence of an dihydrolipoic acid driven recycling of UQ to the antioxidative-active UQH₂ was demonstrated. The efficiency of the antioxidative capacity of the latter was found to be diminished through prooxidant activities of the antioxidant-derived metabolites.

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:58161 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:202183

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:39911a,39914a

TITLE: Cofactor biosynthesis: a mechanistic perspective

AUTHOR(S): Begley, Tadhg P.; Kinsland, Cynthia; Taylor, Sean;
Tandon, Manish; Nicewonger, Robb; Wu, Min; Chiu,
Hsiu-Ju; Kelleher, Neil; Campobasso, Nino; Zhang, Yi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Cornell University, Ithaca,
NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Topics in Current Chemistry (1998), 195(Biosynthesis:
Polyketides and Vitamins), 93-142
CODEN: TPCCAQ; ISSN: 0340-1022
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 224 THERE ARE 224 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

AB A review, with 217 refs. The chemical of the cofactors has provided a
fertile area of overlap between organic chemical and biochem., and the organic
chemical of the cofactors is now a thoroughly studied area. In contrast, the
chemical of cofactor biosynthesis is still relatively underdeveloped. In
this review the biosynthesis of NAD, riboflavin, folate, molybdopterin,
thiamin, biotin, lipoic acid, pantothenic acid, CoA,
S-adenosylmethionine, pyridoxal phosphate, ubiquinone and
menaquinone in E. coli will be described with a focus on unsolved
mechanistic problems.

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:404628 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:65000
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:12425a,12428a
TITLE: Antioxidants and AIDS
AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Zhen; Inserra, Paula F.; Watson, Ronald Ross
CORPORATE SOURCE: Arizona Prevention Center, University of Arizona,
Tucson, AZ, USA
SOURCE: Antioxidants and Disease Prevention (1997), 31-43.
Editor(s): Garewal, Harinder S. CRC: Boca Raton, Fla.
CODEN: 64OSAO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review and discussion with 87 refs. on oxidative stress and HIV
infection, antioxidants and AIDs, glutathione, N-acetylcysteine, vitamin E
(tocopherol). .alpha.-lipoic acid, vitamin C
(ascorbic acid), carotenoids, other vitamins, zinc, selenium, copper,
antioxidant enzymes, diethylthiocarbamate, desferrioxamine, plant-derived
metabolites with synergistic antioxidant activity, phenolic compds.,
ubiquinones, flavonoids, coumarins, Nitrogen-containing compds.,
polyamines, enzyme systems, polypeptides, and vitamins.

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:208505 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:208505
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:36677a,36680a
TITLE: Effect of lipoic acid on redox state of coenzyme Q in
mice treated with 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-
tetrahydropyridine and diethyldithiocarbamate
AUTHOR(S): Goetz, Mario E.; Dirr, Albrecht; Burger, Rainer;
Janetzky, Bernd; Weinmueller, Markus; Chan, Wing W.;
Chen, Shih C.; Reichmann, Heinz; Rausch, Wold Dieter;
Riederer, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Psychiatry, Univ. Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology, Molecular
Pharmacology Section (1994), 266(3), 291-300
CODEN: EJPPET; ISSN: 0922-4106

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

IT Ubiquinones

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in brain redox state induced by MPTP and diethyldithiocarbamate,
lipoic acid effect on)